

# **Network Structure Analysis Approach to Knowledge Building: A Macroscopic View of Group Dynamics in Discourse**

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# Methodological Problems with Capturing kb

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- ▶ Collective knowledge advancement appears as emergent collaborative learning on ill-structured problems
  - ▶ Dynamic and emergent collaboration among learners
    - ▶ Activity structures such as groups are not fixed
    - ▶ Learning period is long
  - ▶ Problem solving is progressive, i.e., seeking for new knowledge
    - ▶ Learning goals are not pre-determined, but changed over time

# A New Approach to Collective Knowledge Advancement

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- ▶ Ordinary methodological approach for knowledge building discourse
  - ▶ in-depth discourse analysis to demonstrate or speculate how knowledge building happens
  - ▶ narratives for describing a grand story behind pivotal points of knowledge building
- ▶ We would need a macroscopic analysis of kb discourse
  - ▶ the analysis should be objective
  - ▶ it should capture at least some aspects of kb, i.e., emergence of ideas or collective knowledge advancement

# The Complex Network Science as a Way to Capture Collective Knowledge Advancement

- ▶ It explores general laws hidden in the complex network systems (Strogatz, 2001)
- ▶ The simulation and analysis of network structures have found
  - ▶ Small-world characteristics as the mechanism explaining the *six-degrees of separation* (Watts, & Strogatz, 1999)
  - ▶ Scale-free characteristics reflecting *long-tail distributions* (Barabási, & Albert, 1999)

The image shows three overlapping book covers. The top cover is titled 'Collective dynamics of 'small-world' networks' by Duncan J. Watts\* & Steven H. Strogatz. The middle cover is titled 'Emergence of Scaling in Random Networks' by Albert-László Barabási\* and Réka Albert. The bottom cover is titled 'Exploring complex networks' by Steven H. Strogatz. The bottom cover also includes a short introductory text about the study of networks.

**Collective dynamics of 'small-world' networks**  
Duncan J. Watts\* & Steven H. Strogatz

**Emergence of Scaling in Random Networks**  
Albert-László Barabási\* and Réka Albert

**insight review articles**  
**Exploring complex networks**  
Steven H. Strogatz

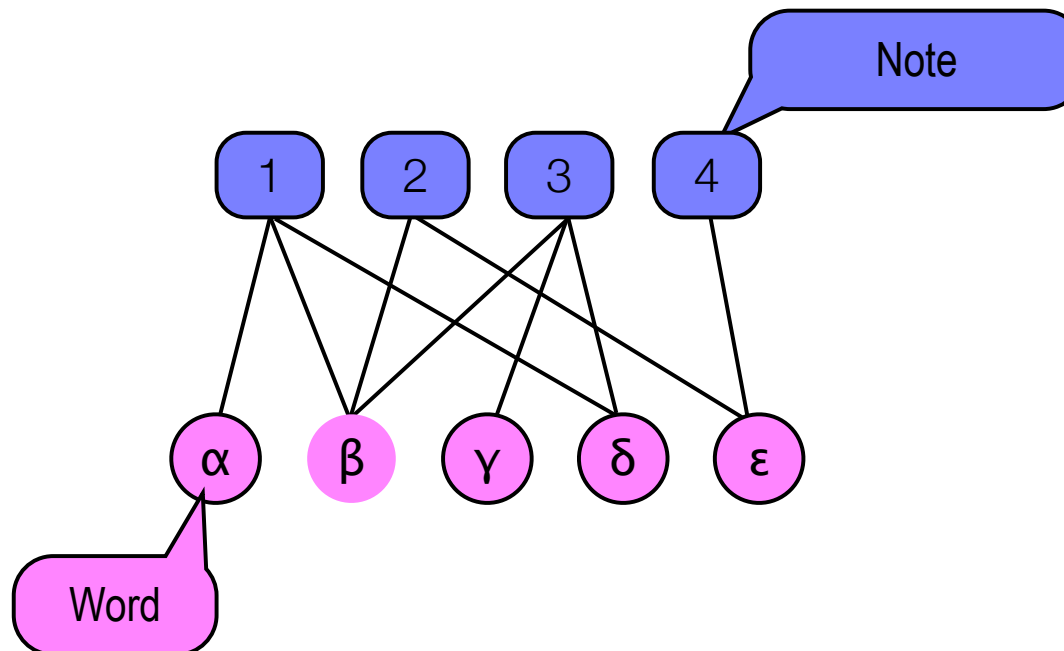
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The study of networks pervades all of science, from neurobiology to statistical physics. The issues are structural: how does one characterize the wiring diagram of a food web or the metabolic network of the bacterium *Escherichia coli*? Are there any unifying principles underlying the structure of these networks? From the perspective of nonlinear dynamics, we would also like to understand the behavior of a network of interacting dynamical systems — be they neurons, power stations or lasers — collectively, given their individual dynamics and coupling architecture. Researchers are on the verge of unraveling the structure and dynamics of complex networks.

# Network Structure Analysis

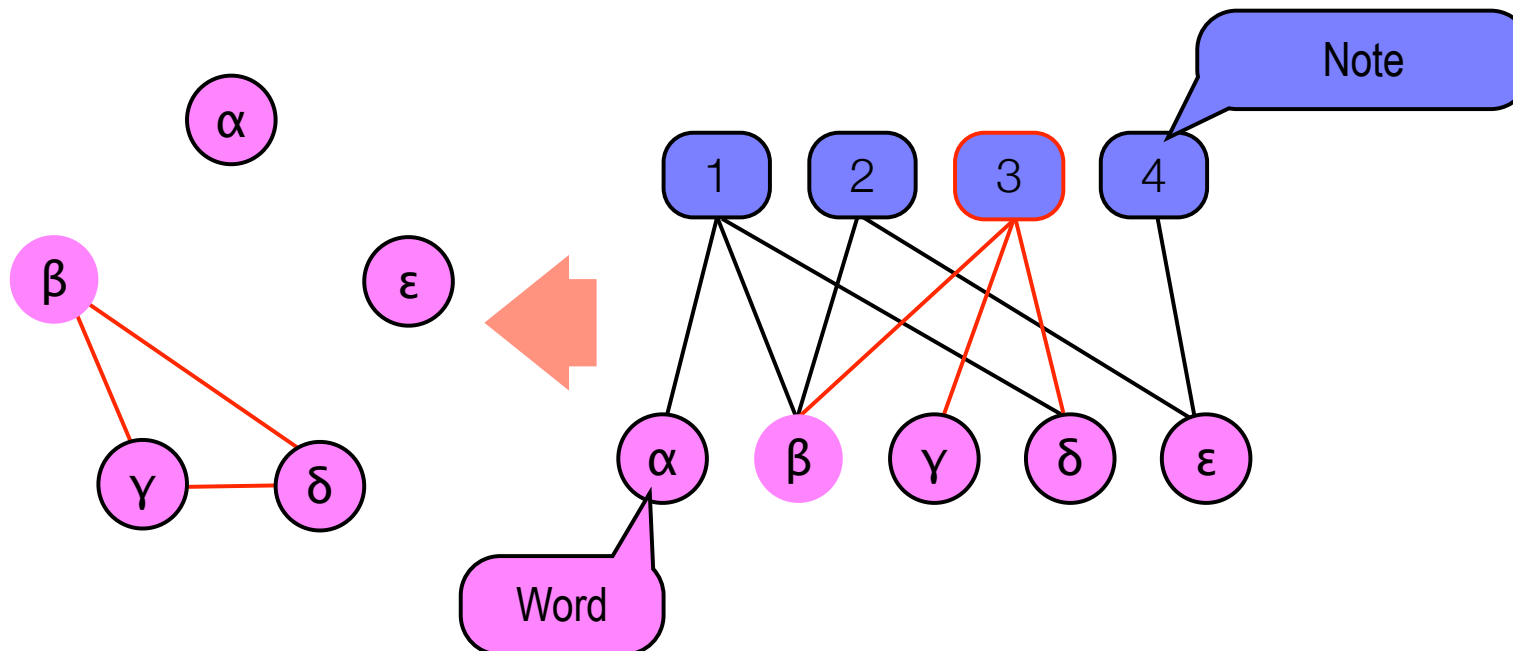
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- ▶ Bipartite Graph of notes and words



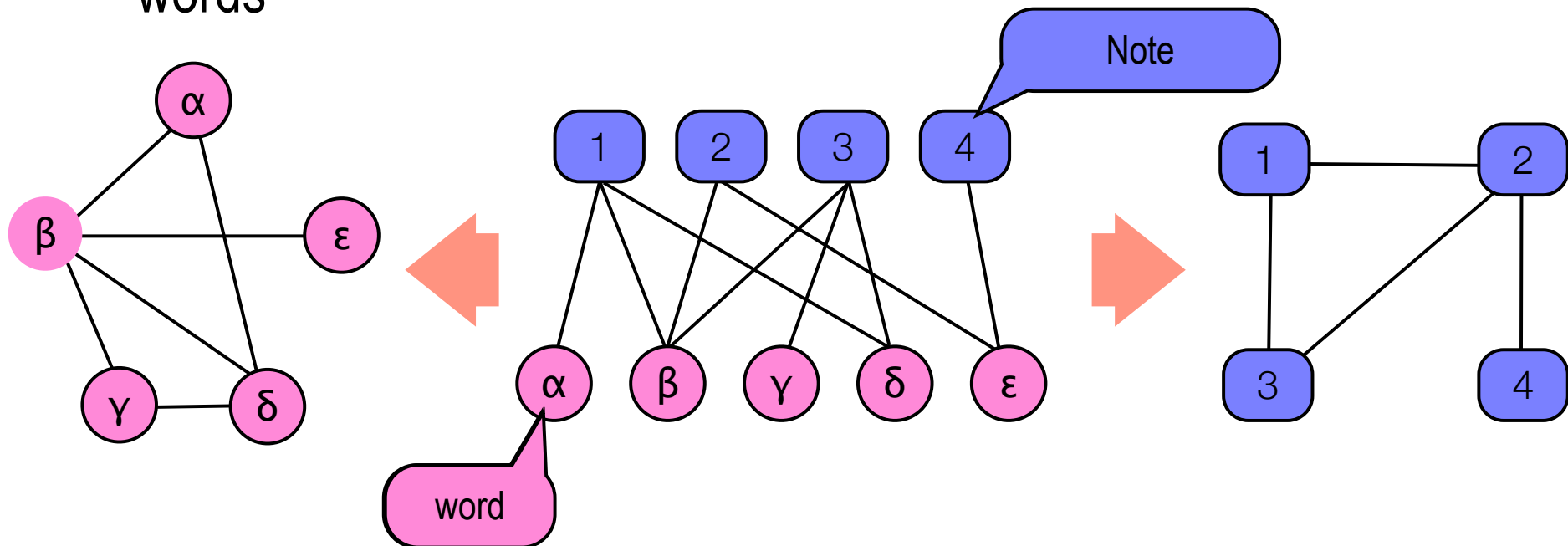
# Network Structure Analysis

- ▶ Bipartite Graph of notes and words
  - ▶ A network structure of words based on the co-occurrence within same notes



# Network Structure Analysis

- ▶ Bipartite Graph of replies and words
  - ▶ A network structure of words based on the co-occurrence within same replies
  - ▶ Another network structure of replies based on the co-occurrence of words



# Exploratory Study

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- ▶ Purpose of the study
  - ▶ Exploration of how to evaluate collective knowledge advancement by applying the complex network science to KF discourse data
- ▶ Study design
  - ▶ Data sets: Discourse by knowledge-creation and knowledge-sharing groups of 10th- and 11th-grade students in van Aalst (2009)
  - ▶ Research questions
    - Is there any crucial differences in collective knowledge advancement between the groups?



# Exploratory Study

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▶ Aspects of collective knowledge advancement could be captured by the network structure analysis

I. *idea diversity*. With the network of conceptual and epistemological words, we can identify which words specific students used in their notes and calculate their contribution to the network structure.

II. *community knowledge, collective responsibility*. With the networks of notes (or conversation turn) and conceptual (epistemological words), we can evaluate how each student participate in discourse moment by moment.

# Exploratory Study

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- ▶ Aspects of collective knowledge advancement could be captured by the network structure analysis

III. *symmetric knowledge advancement.* With the network of conceptual and epistemological words, we can identify which words specific students used in their notes and calculate their contribution to the network structure.

IV. *embedded and transformative assessment.* With the networks of notes (or conversation turn) and conceptual (epistemological words), we can evaluate how each student participate in discourse moment by moment.

# Network Analysis: Procedure

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- ▶ Bipartite graphs (Words X Notes) were created in each group across different phases
  - ▶ 409 noun words (content-related + epistemic)
  - ▶ Activity phases
    - ▶ Phase 1 (2 weeks): Finding problems for their inquiries
    - ▶ Phase 2 (4 weeks): Pursuing their selected problems
    - ▶ Phase 3 (2 weeks): Summarizing their learning

# An Indicator of the Network Structure

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- ▶ Betweenness Centrality (BC)

- ▶ Coefficient for every node ranging from 0 to 1

- ▶ Index of how a specific node mediates other nodes

- ▶ High BCs mean that notes (words) work as mediators for other notes (words)

$$C_v(u) = \sum_{s,t \neq u} \frac{\sigma_{st}(u)}{\sigma_{st}}$$

# Analysis Plans

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- ▶ Analysis of the Network Structure of Notes
  - ▶ Exploration of visualization of the network structures
  - ▶ Differences in BCs between topic-oriented and social communication notes
  - ▶ Differences in BCs among 3 phases (between groups)
- ▶ Analysis of the Network Structure of Words
  - ▶ Exploration of visualization of the network structures
  - ▶ Magnitudes of contributions by students across phases (between groups) ▶ Stepwise analysis

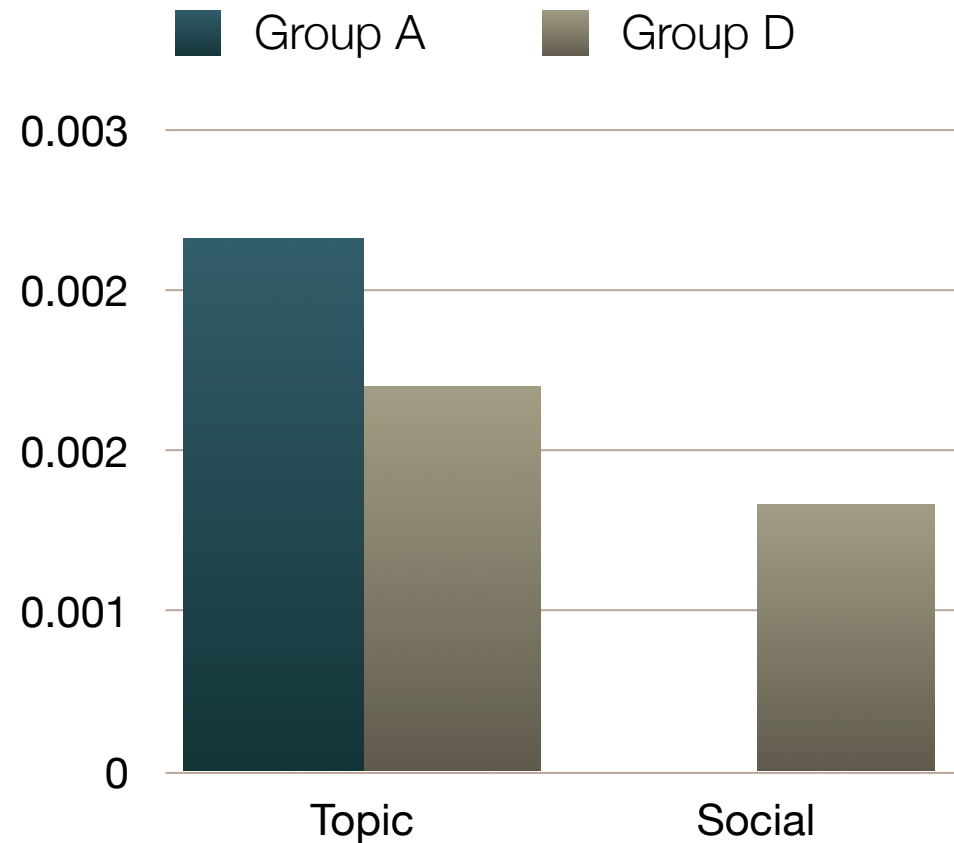
# Results: Topic-related vs. Social communication

## ▶ Group A

- ▶ BCs of topic-related notes were significantly higher than those of social communication notes,  $t(130) = -3.032, p < 0.01$ .

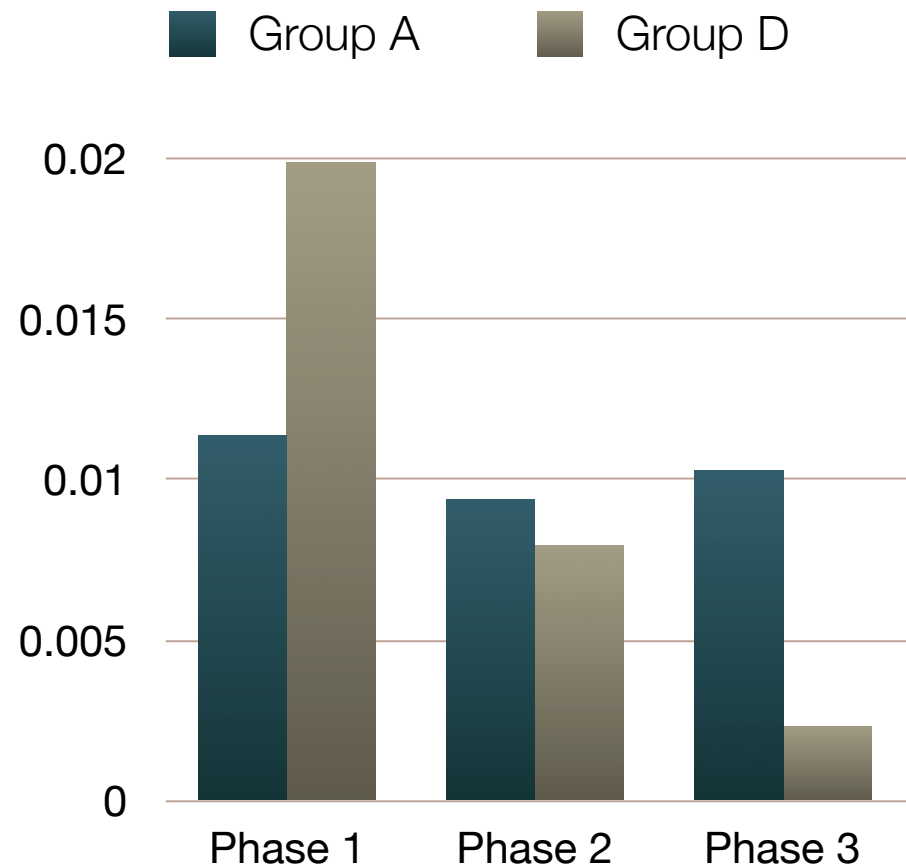
## ▶ Group D

- ▶ There was no difference in BCs between topic-related and social communication notes.



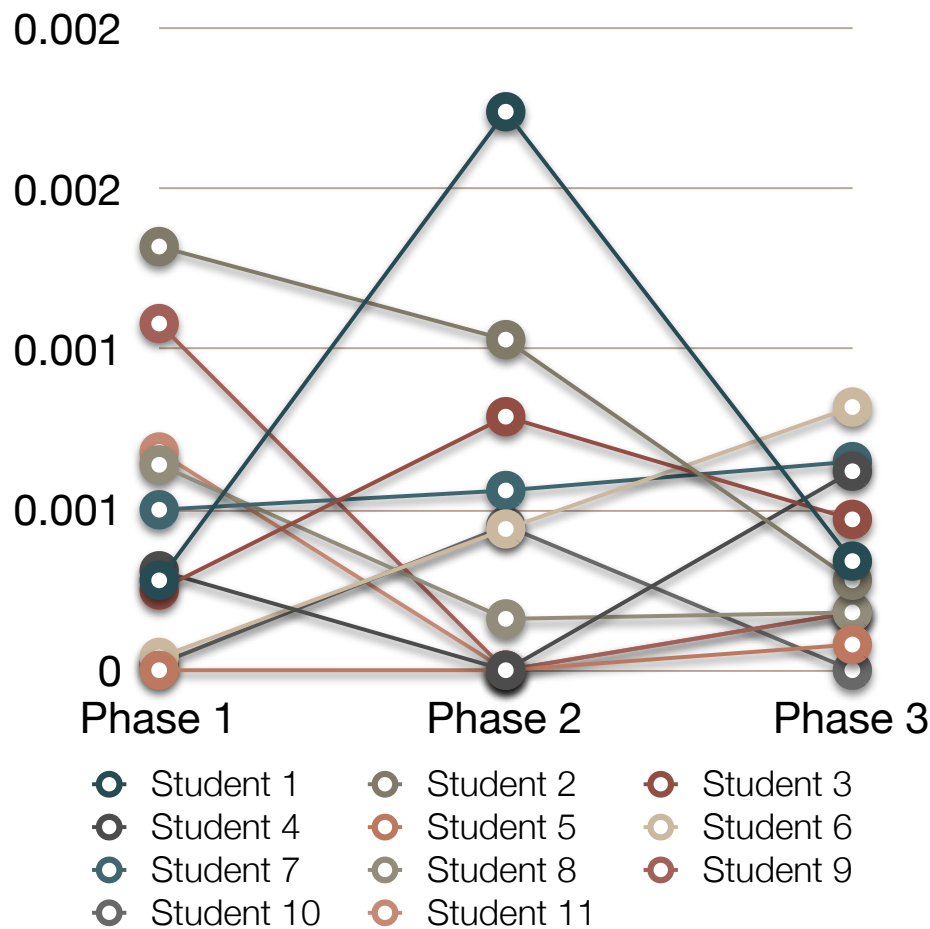
# Results: BCs of topic-related notes across phases

- ▶ A Group X Phase ANOVA on BCs showed the interaction effect,  $F(3, 198) = 9.7098$ ,  $p < 0.01$ .
  - ▶ BCs of notes by Group A remained stable across phases whereas those by Group D decreased significantly.

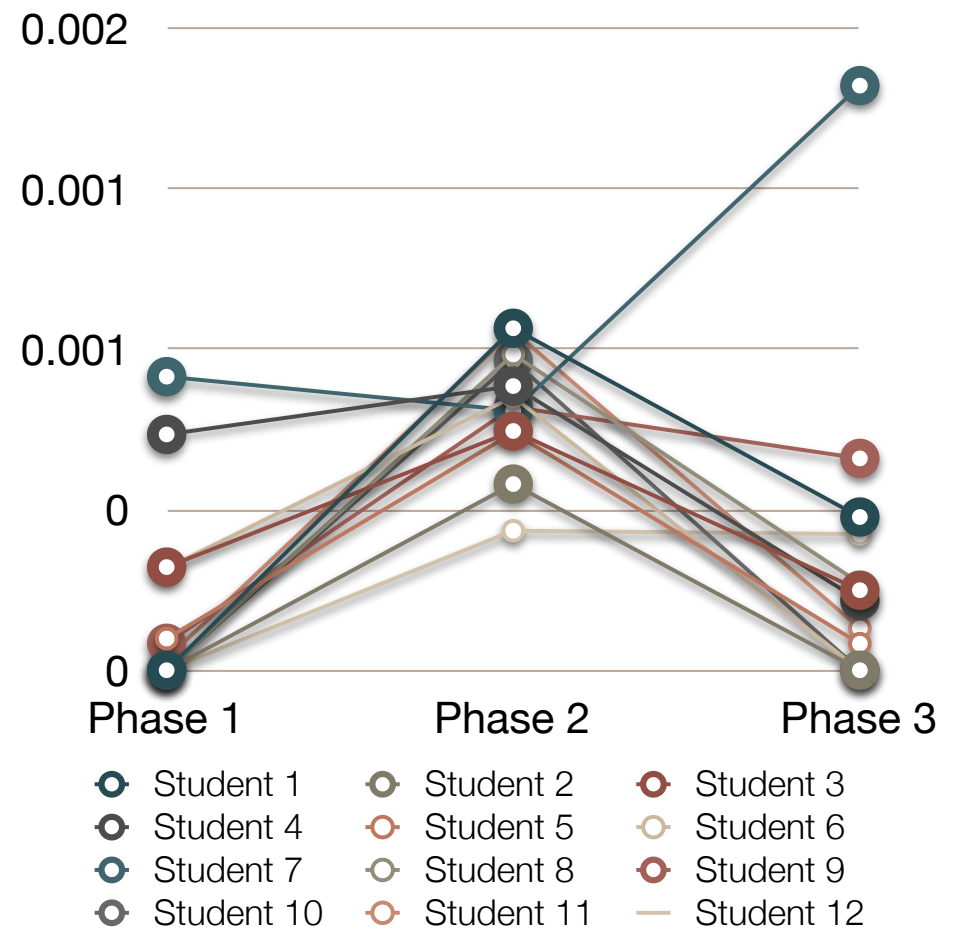


# Results: Students' contribution to the network structures of words

## Group A



## Group D





# Characteristics of Group Dynamics Found by the Network Structure Analysis

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## ▶ Group A: Knowledge Creation Group

- ▶ Discourse was **more topic-oriented**
- ▶ **Structuring conceptual words was stable** across phases
- ▶ **Different students contributed** to network structure of conceptual words in different phases

## ▶ Group D: Knowledge Sharing Group

- ▶ Discourse was **cognitively and socially-oriented**
- ▶ Trend of **knowledge integration was decreased** across phases
- ▶ Contribution by students were **mostly the same excluding one big contributor**

# Further Studies

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- ▶ Development of Knowledge Building Discourse Explorer (KBDeX) as **a platform application**
  - ▶ Any researchers and practitioners can explore their learners' discourse from the perspective of knowledge building as the complexity system
- ▶ Establishment of **grounded theory approach to knowledge building discourse**
  - ▶ The macroscopic analysis like KBDeX should function like the exploratory factor analysis > We need to establish how to interpret results